WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Brondway Opera House-The Strategists Broadway Opera Rouse—The Strategists.
Daty's Theatre—As Arabian Night. Matines.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Firster of New York. Matines.
Grand Opera Rouse—The Streets of New York. Matines.
Raverly's Theatre—The Galley Slave. Matines.
Raverly's Garden—Concert.
Madison Square Garden—Concert.
Madison Square Garden—Athletic entertainment. New York Agunrium-Uncle Tom's Cable. Matter Row York Circus—125 and 120 Brandway, hible's Gurden—Hearts of Steel. Mattace, Park Theatre—Pairfal. Standard Theatre—Princess Toto,

on Francisco Minsteals-Broadway and 20th at. Mating Theatre Comique Mullian Paris Curisings.

Lony Paytor's Theatre Tarjety,

Lolon Square Theatre Preich Plats. Wallack's Theatre-She Stoops to Conquer

To-morrow.

To-morrow, being New Year's Day, will end the holiday season, though not before next week will the people get over the effects of the festivities in which they will engage. As every employer of large numbers of men is aware, and as some of the employed know to their sorrow, the one day of the year here on which dissipation and excess have been most rife in the past has been its opening day. But neither on New Year's nor on any other day is drunkenness tolerable, and sensible people ought not to need the warnings and exhortations of the temperance societies to be on their guard against contributing to bring it about.

The proportion of excess in drinking however, probably grows less every year, not only because the old fashion of offering stimulants in every house is falling largely into disuse, but also because men who respect themselves will avoid damaging indulgence on their tour of calls. The practice, too, of making New Year's receptions so far like other receptions as to confine them to gentlemen to whom cards are sent in advance now prevails pretty extensively, and it must eventually, in so large a city as New York, become still more general. It will be the only way of saving ladies from intrusions which are not tolerable in our society. At the same time it is of great advantage to the collers, since it makes definite their New Year's business of civility.

Every year we are told that the Knickerbocker custom of New Year's calls is less and less observed, and certainly it is not so universal as it once was. It has suffered from great abuse, and in consequence large numbers of ladies are content to accept the cards of their acquaintances as a syfficient compliment, and do not trouble them to enter the house, reserving such hospitality as they may have to offer for a few intimate friends and family relations, if they open their doors at all. This, indeed, is a better following out of the old New Year's custom than receiving every chance acquaintance who may take it into his head to show himself.

But calling will doubtless be very general to-morrow, and the people will begin the new year in fine spirits, the wise men prudently restraining their exuberance by the thought of the next day, and the foolish preparing themselves for repentance and tegret. Perhaps advice on the occasion may be thrown away, but we cannot forbear reminding everybody that however gay be may be in his bearing, and however genial and witty he may think himself in his adtress and speech, a man who decidedly feels his liquor is pretty sure to be a very silly and unattractive object, from which he might turn in disgust if he had the faculty M looking on himself with his sober eyes. Moreover, to thoroughly enjoy himself, a man must keep pretty sober-the soberer the better; and if there is one time more than another when people should guard

against excess, it is on high holidays. This holiday season, now closing, has been memorable for the activity of retail trade. We have seen nothing like it for ten years at least, and never before was the nis year. All the principal shops have daily been crowded with generous purchasers since the middle of the month, and wares the most costly as well as those of small expense have found so rapid a sale that it has been difficult sometimes to keep on hand the requisite variety.

The new year opens auspiciously, and before it ends, the people may have the opportunity of making it glorious and memorable in our political annals.

Law the Only Safe Road. We print below a second communication

from the Hon. JAMES S. PIKE on the equity of the Maine election case: To the Euron or The Sun-No: Allow me to say the

you seem to only partially appreciate my proposition in the Maine election case. My point is this: That in a fair election the persons who

get the most votes are entitled to the places to be filled.

This is the plainest of proportions, and there is not a man in the State who will not acknowledge its truth as an abstract statement. The laws and the Constitution are made to secure this

result. Any construction of them which frustrates this purpose and supplants the rule of the majority and substitutes that of the minority, is thus necessarily erroneous The universal sentiment of all American community is that the majority must rule. We know no other law Maine people know who is and who is not elected to of fice by just one test and no other. This is by counting the votes. In balloting for candidates the only funda-mental consideration is who shall have the greatest number of supporters. To suppose that this matter of numbers is not to be the overpowering consideration to which all others must bend, when the votes are cambeir own representatives.

To rendertake to excuse an outrage upon the malerity principle, which is the fundamental principle of popular government, by alloging as an offset, or as a reason why the representative elect shall not take his place, that semebody has accidentally or wilfully not signed his name to the record, or done or refused or neglected to do some other elerical act, is to undertake to overthrow law. Constitution, and popular government all at once. For, as Rhave before said, our laws and Constitutions are specially sesigned to secure popular rights, and cannot by any legitimate construction be used to subvert them.

If any community abandon this ground and permit elections to be rettled by technicalities or pretexts of non conformity to legal regulations, and not by a fair refer race to the votes east, we have come to the point where elections are a farce. Such a thing ought not to be and Since all legal regulations in regard to the ballot are made to secure the rights of the voter, and to protect and enforce the will of the majority, is it not absord and even iriminal to so construct them that the vuters of a State are largely distrauchised, and the popular will nullified and reversed? Is anybedy so simple as to believe that a wholesale process of that sort, which results in over-turning the decisions of the ballot box, is made in good faith and from an bonest conviction that the laws and Constitution demand a construction that thus nullifled the objects and intent for which the Government itself was established? The whole case is too plain for argument JAMES S. PIRE.

We think, with Mr. PIRE, that the case is too plain for argument. Nevertheless, we shall try to show in what respects his premises are unsound and his conclusion untenable, as by him applied.

Certainly, the majority must rule, and the persons who get the most votes in a fair election are entitled to the places to be filled. That is the result to secure which the Constitution and laws are designed; but to secure that result the Constitution and laws, which provide means for the attain-

ment of the end, must be honestly enforced. If the Constitution and laws did not prescribe certain forms for the ascertainment of the result, the result could never be ascer-

interested politicians, and "public notoriety." The strict application of the laws may seem to work temporary injustice in some instances, but without it there could be no government by the people-no majority rule.

except the rule of brute force. The Supreme Court of Maine met Mr. PIKE's argument when it laid down the principle [Opinion of Justices, 6th Maine, page 491] that the design of representative government is not merely that the people should express their will at the polls, but that their will should be legally and constitutionally expressed.

But Mr. PIKE recognizes no other law than " the universal sentiment of all American communities that the majority must rule." Every good citizen will agree with Mr. PIKE in that sentiment. The laws of Maine are intended to give it practical effect. But when he brushes aside these laws in any given case and rests entirely on the sentiment, he begs the question. He assumes a majority and reasons back against the laws by which his majority must be ascertained, if it exists.

"Maine people," says Mr. Pike, "know who is and who is not elected to office by just one test and no other. This is by count-

ing the votes." Let Mr. PIKE consider the case of Capt GUY C. Goss, a Republican of Bath, and a candidate for the Legislature. Capt. Goss is an honest and able man, who would do his constituents credit in any legislative capacity. There seems to be no possible doubt that the people of his district intended to elect him, or that a majority of the votes cast on election day bore his name. But the return sent to Augusta by the local canvassing officers lacked the signatures required by law to constitute it a legal return, and the Governor and Council had no power under the Constitution to count it. If they had counted it, in order to work equity in Capt. Goss's case, they would have violated their oaths of office.

Now, suppose that instead of sending to Augusta a return so constitutionally de fective as to make it beyond Gov. GARCE-LON's constitutional power to recognize and count it as a return, the local returning officers at Bath had forgotten to make any return at all, or had merely requested the conductor of the Augusta train to go to the State House, and verbally communicate to Gov. GARCELON the fact that Capt. Goes had received the greatest number of votes. Capt. Goss's right in equity to be certified by Gov. GARCELON as duly elected would then be precisely the same as it is now. Would Mr. PIKE expect Gov. GARCELON, in obedience to the sentiment that majorities must rule, to issue a summons to Capt. Goss on the strength of the train conductor's report, or of that vague thing that is known as " moral certainty ?"

Or would Mr. PIKE, in such a case, have had Gov. GARCELON send to Bath for the original ballots and count them over himself in order to be satisfied of Capt. Goss's fair election? If so, Mr. PIKE would have the Governor, whose duties in canvassing the returns are purely ministerial and well defined by law, usurp the functions of the Logislature, which is the only final judge of the election of its members. He would have Gov. GARCELON and Council constitute themselves a Returning Board of the Louisiana pattern, with all those powers that are so dangerous to the permanence of republican institutions, and the exercise of which Mr. PIKE, with all other right-minded citizens, so sincerely deplores.

The Strange Situation of French Polities.

Why should a Ministry resign in France under circumstances which would elsewhere consolidate its power? How does it happen that a clear majority in both Houses of the Legislature, attested by successive votes of confidence, has failed to keep a Cabinet in office? The obvious answer is, that the composition of those votes was unsatisfactory; that the majorities thus sigquantity of goods disposed of so great as | nalized did not represent the bulk of the Republican party-that is to say, th mant sentiment of the nation. Such an answer, however, would explain nothing to an Englishman, to whom coalition Ministries are familiar; or to a German or Italian, in whose country such combinations are continually made or planned. Why is it that French politics are, in this respect, anomalous, and almost unintelligible to those who would apply parliamentary precedents to recent events?

WADDINGTON Ministry has gone out of office, notwithstanding the fact that it possessed an overwhelming majority in the Senate, and that it had never, up to the last moment of its existence, on any test question involving legislative confidence, been defeated in the Lower House. On the occasion of the last attack, however, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministerial majority was partly recruited from the Right and the Right Centre, while the Republican party, regarded as a whole, and comprising the three divisions known as the Left, the Republican Union, and the Extreme Left, furnished more opponents than adherents In a word, Mr. Waddington, while he had a preponderance in the Chamber, controlled only a minority of the Republican vote. From that moment friends and enemies alike deemed his position untenable, and his resignation was expected as a matter of course, just as Lord BEACONSFIELD'S would be looked for in ease he were outnumbered in a division of the House of Commons.

We need not say that English history, during the past century, is full of Cabinets sustained or created by just such a majority as that in which Mr. WADDINGTON was forced to recognize a defeat. Such was the Ministry of "all the talents;" such was the Ministry of Sir ROBERT PREL; and it would be perfectly legitimate for Lord BEACONS-FIELD to-morrow to eke out his majority with the help of the old Whigs, or through a compact with the Home Rulers. Indeed, he has repeatedly done as much during the recent session. Neither would it be counted an unlawful or irregular proceeding if BISMARCK should henceforth throw over the National Liberals, and rule the Reichstag by means of an alliance between the Conservatives and the Ultramontanes, although the latter were elected as his most determined enemies. Again, the Italian Parliament would have witnessed during the past few years a combination between the Right, under MINGHETTI, and some division of the Left, had not the former been too weak, owing to the unscrupulous action of NICOTERA at the last election, to be of substantial use to anybody. Such an arrangement has been mooted more than once, and Its abstract propriety has not been questioned. In France, on the other hand, the Conservatives no sooner figure as an essential factor in the support of a Republican

once destroyed and he goes out of office. The explanation of this state of things must be sought in the history of the present French Constitution. It was devised by monarchical Assembly, and was never in tended to serve Republican ends. The popular branch of the Legislature was trammelled in divers ways first, by an Executive tained, except as reported by newspapers, irremovable for seven years; secondly, by the

Minister than his legislative status is at

mode of election of its members; and finally by the coordinate powers conferred on an Upper House, whose life members were, to large extent, chosen with an eye to their avowed monarchical sympathies. In a word the republic finds a powerful body of its enemies impregnably lodged in one branch of the Legislature, eager to frustrate by any parliamentary device the development of free institutions and the weeding out of reactionary elements from the army, the judiciary, and the civil administration. It is the presence of these avowed monarchists in the Senate, and of their strong following intrenched in civil and military offices, that makes the Conservative minority in the Chamber of Deputies so formidable, and renders their cooperation fatal to a Republican Ministry, Under existing circumstances, the support of Mr. WADDINGTON'S Cabinet by the Right must, if protracted, have caused a prompt coalescence of all the Republican factions against him. He could not, indeed, as an honest man long continue to owe anything to men who repudiate his fundamental principles, and who openly advocate a change in the structure of the State. It is as if the Italian Chamber of Deputies contained a group of members piedged to secure the re-turn of the King of Naples, or as if a strong minority in the Reichstag avowed their allegiance to the dispossessed princes, and their resolution to break up the German empire. It is plain that in either of these cases an alliance with men hostile to the very frame of the commonwealth would be fatal to any faction of a popular party which,

to the national Constitution. There has never been an exact parallel in the record of parliamentary institutions to the present state of things in France; but the nearest approach to it is offered in the composition of the English House of Commons during the first quarter of a century after the accession of the House of BRUNS-WICK. During that period a part of the Tory members were believed, not without reason, to be Jacobites-to be hostile, in other words, to the fundamental law of the realm, and, on this account, any species of combination with this faction on the part of a Whig Minister would have ruined him in the eyes of his own partisans. After the collapse of the last uprising, in 1745, the adherents of the STUARTS rapidly fell off, and in the first Parliament of Gronge III. there was not a single member who could be accused of Jacobite proclivities. Thenceforward, men were divided on questions of policy according to their progressive or conservative tendencies, but all were equally loyal to the House of BRUNSWICK and the Constitution. Within twenty years a coalition between an inveterate Tory and the most radical of Whigs was carried out without occasioning alarm or even shocking the public sense of propriety, though it natur-

however discordant on minor questions.

should be unanimous and solid in its loyalty

ally afforded some amusement. We can never expect parliamentary prece dents to be applicable to France until the monarchical element has been eliminated from her Legislature. Until men will, at least, agree to accept the Constitution, to regard the republic as definitely and not provisionally established, the work of government must involve perplexities and perils not experienced elsewhere. And it is with a view to create a homogeneous Assembly, wholly pledged to the defence of a free commonwealth, and differing only in the moderate or radical attitude of its membors, that French Republicans are striving to purify the sources of electoral power by removing their open enemies from places of emolument and influence, on the bench and in the lecture room, and throughout every department of civil and military affairs.

How It Works.

Mr. Cameron's little machine seems to rork very smoothly in Penusylvania. An early Convention; snap judgment; BLAINE's great majority disfranchised; Ring delegation from top to bottom; squealers squelched; fifty-eight votes for GRANT, first, last, and all the time!"

The same programme will be followed in New York and other States in hand, and will be carried out to the letter according to the skill and power of the local managers. A few thousand dollars scattered among the Southern delegates will then serve to

make the majority as big as may be wanted. Meanwhile James G. Blaine, who is the cal choice of a majority of the rank and file of the Republican party, has an opportunity to see for himself how the "old thing works" when a man happens to be under

the wheels instead of over them.

What He Ought Not to Have Done. "Mother, what could I do?" This was the interrogative answer which young CHARLES B. SHERIDAN made to his mother when she asked him why he did not tell her that the money which he had been giving her was the proceeds of a theft. Being oppressed by want and hunger, he had committed his first theft. He pleaded also, with apparent truth, that it was to relieve the hunger of his

mother also. We confess that we apprehended the example of Howard would be followed, as it has been, and very speedily. Howard's family were starving, and he made a clumsy attempt at burglary to relieve them. The circumstances extenuated his guilt; but they did not serve as one might have thought they did, from reading some of the comments on the case-to convert burglary into one of the rarest of virtues. A great many poor and half starved men who never thought of committing a burglary are every whit as meritorious as this Mr. HOWARD, whom an attempt at crime made the hero

of the hour. It may not be very easy to answer young Mr. Sheridan's question as to what he could do; but it is certain that there are things he ought not to have done, and among them it is safe to say that he ought not to have stolen Mr. Lincoln McVeash's valise, or anybody's valise, or

anything else. There may be a radical faul? in that organization of society which admits of a young man being so severely tempted; but even if there be, it is much better, so far as he himself is concerned, that he should not

A Decision Against the Mayor.

The General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department yesterday rendered a proliminary decision in the proceeding brought to review Mayor Coopen's action in removing the Police Commissioners last spring without allowing them an opportunity to be heard. Although the Court expressly disclaims

any intention of passing upon the merits of the case at the present stage, the decision, so far as it goes, is adverse to the Mayor and to the view which he evidently entertains of his own powers and proper functions. The General Term holds in the first place that it was right to grant a writ of certio rari to review the Mayor's proceedings against the Police Commissioners, and secondly that the Mayor must make what is known as a return to the writ; that is to

say, he must inform the Court what was the nanner in which he assumed to make the

removals which are alleged to be illegal. The result thus far must be regarded as favorable to the Police Commissioners, and unfavorable to Mr. Cooper. It is difficult to see how the Court can have sustained the writ of certiorari, unless the Judges are satisfled that in removal proceedings such as were instituted against Gen. SMITH and Messrs. ERHARDT and Nichols, the Mayor acts in a judicial capacity; and that conclusion establishes the illegality of what he did in their cases, as no one will pretend that his conduct toward those gentlemen bore the slightest resemblance to judicial fairness in any respect whatsoever.

Still Another Reason.

Mr. Don Cameron was made Chairman of the Republican National Committee, not only because he is bold, rich, and powerful, but because he is personally on the best of terms with many of the Southern leaders. This is remarkable, but it is also true. He wines and dines them, and transports them free to horse races and other entertainments.

Besides, Mr. Camenon is always ready, as his father was before him, to grind a little axe for any of them in a strait; to get an appointment made, a contract protected, or a railroad pass provided. Those who think these relations of no importance may remember how he shouldered into the Republican Senate Gen. BUTLER of South Carolina when all the organs were denouncing him as the author of the Hamburg massacre.

The conspirators of the third term look forward to a period in their game when they may need Southern support, and in case is should be necessary to count GRANT in, and sent him by force, they want the Confederate long-swords on their side. This is the meaning of the Grant demonstration among the worst of the late rebels.

With the existing Administration, with the regular army under SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and the flower of the Confederate brigadiers, the conspirators think they would be strong enough to defy the people North as well as South. The Confederates traded with HAYES, and why should they not trade with GRANT?

Farewell to the Count JOANNES! the gravold Count who has been so well known during these many years in this city. He was a man of many parts and of many interesting quali ties and lively humors—a man of unique char

While a despatch from the Ute Commission dispels fears concerning the safety of their scalps, it also confirms the news of the failur of the negotiations—and failure means war with the tribe. The absurdity of Schunz's policy becomes more apparent as its results are de veloped. That OURAY could march the flower of his tribe to the gallows is not supposable, even were he destrous of doing so.

The contest for the Ohio Senatorship is still brisk, but it is conceded that WEBB HAYES did no good for the candidate he espoused by mixing in the affair.

Mr. SEINNER is the first of the candidates for Speaker to put in an appearance in Albany but the others will be there promptly enough and canvassing will be under full blast ere Gov CORNELL is inaugurated. Mr. SKINNER seems o think that the rural members are ablaze with enthusiasm for him. Mr. TERRY of Washing on County, at latest advices, had no doubt of his own selection. Old Salt of Onondaga wa laughing last week at those who expressed doubts of his success. The Baid Engle of Ramapo was whispering to friends here in New York, within forty-eight hours, that it was al fixed for him, while Gen. SHARPE and his friends deride all the other candidates for presuming to remain in the field against him Four out of these five aspirants will realize the vanity of political promises after the caucus on Monday night, and possibly the five may, for there are rumors of a dark horse in active training for the race.

The year is going out with its hardest esson in Greek, the definitions of the Thessaly and Epirus frontier, still not mastered. The Turco-Greek Frontier Commission will be a

There is in the news from Mexico another revolution-this time in Lower California. As several other local revolutions are now or lately were in progress, any new one is naturally not made much of.

Those papers that have made haste to attack Gov. Robinson in the Conurn case will find that the recoil of their artillery is worse than its discharge. Not only does it appear that the bruiser is not pardoned, but also that the decision not to pardon him or commute the sentence was reached after long and patient inquiry into the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment. Many persons bad represented to the Governor that COBURN was the victim of police conspiracy, being sent to prison on nanufactured testimony. The Governor thereupon procured the record of the trial, read it from beginning to end, and made further investigation, and then the application was de aled. This is yet another instance of the painstaking personal inquiry Gov. Robinson has made into topics upon which he was to pass udgment.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN NEW YORK Col. Mapleson Responds to a Complaining Director.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I rend with some surprise in your paper of Sanday last the statement of an "influential" director of the Acadamy

I trust that the influence of of the said director will no induce the public to accept a tissue of fabrications, which is the most moderate term I can apply under the circum-stances, as I feel sure the New York public would never ereditany such vile a-sertions, or I should be un-worth-of their confidence and further support. I will not tresposs further upon your valuable space, a

t is my intention to lay the matter before the Presider the Hon August Belmont, who, being a gentleman well-known integrity, will doubtiess see me righted. have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Boston, Mass., Dec. 29.

An Opinion about Gen. Hatch. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If any

thing but disaster comes from 6 in 2) J. P. Hatch's man agement of the Utes 1 am very much mistakon in the man. In the latter part of the war of the rebellion had the misfortune to serve under Hatch, and after for years of existience under all sorts of imbeciles, but regular and volunteer, he capped the chimax. When the war broke out, Hatch was Major in the Fifth United States Cavalry; when the war closed he was a Brigadter General of Volunteers. That alone indicated his atties. Respectfully, A Colonal of N. Y. Vols. BROGRITS, Dec. 20.

The Priests Not Fat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The 'Irish Laborer,' who writes on the distress of treland a this day's Sun makes a mistake in strying that the reof sent from America to Ireland in the time of fam was not distributed after the manner intended. The peo-mas not distributed after the manner intended. The peo-ple god fairly what could be given to them, and while I cannot sheak for the elergement of other denomination. I can for the sympathy and aid extended by the priests to their suffering people. I know for a jact that in some parts of the south of friend the priests did not have meat from one end of the week to the other. Instead of birrising with fat, they were literally collapsing with icanness.

Lizzie O'dillen Polloce.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 30. BROOKLTH, Dec. 30.

Gov. Cornell to the Executive Mansley. ALEANY, Dec. 30 .- Gov. Cornell and family

ALEANY, Dec. 30.—100v. Cornell and Tallity took possession of the Executive Mausien this atternoon fleveral femators. Assembly men, and newly elected State officers reached the city to-lay. The former have been interviewed as to the organization of the Legislature but they appear to be entirely devoct of information.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30,-Gov. Van Zandt has reconsidered and declined the Russian mission, because the salary is not enough to cover what he expected to expend in properly representing the -nited States founder Burnside was previously tendered the office, but declined to accept. GRANT'S NOMINATION TO BE RUSHED

short session than any of the Democrats. They see many breakers ahead that are not patent to the common eye. Besides the vexed question of the currency, regarding which the Republicans are now in a worse plight than their opponents, there is constant danger of an outbreak between the Administration and the stalwarts. They united last spring in defence of the infamous election laws, upon which they both depend for protection against the people, as in 1876, but the peace could not be real or permanent. The efforts of Hayes, Sherman, and Evarts to cement the reconciliation by ser-vility in the fall elections have been of little service. The stalwarts detest Hayes and all his belongings. They consider him a fraud in every sense-personally a man of no dignity of mind or character, and politically a hypocrite and a traitor. Few or none of them believe he was either honestly elected or legally seated. and there are few or none of them but bitterly deplore in secret the awful responsibility with which they loaded the party when they seized Mr. Tilden's office to confer it upon him. have been willing thus far to accept his submission, which in the earlier days they sought to compel, only because they need the offices and patronage of the Government to keep their neads above water. But the force of this consideration diminishes with every passing month. As the term for which he was counted in draws to a close, a very little fire would kindle a great blaze The smallest provocation now would bring on a fierce assault along the whole line, from Conkling and Blaine down to the meanest carpet-bagger or scalawag refugee. And this is the thing most dreaded by the conspirators, who have taken in hand the proposed Presidential fraud of 1880. Your readers may not like to be told that such a conspiracy is on foot already, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and the sooner they realize it the better. The Grant men mean to elect Grant, if they can, but failing in that, they mean to seat him anynow, and Hayes is as necessary a factor in the execution of this plot as Grant was in the execution of the plot of 1876. It is even more important to these men to retain power now than it was then. At that time they had the corrupions and the plunderings of eight years of Grant and all the criminal licentiousness of their government of the "prostrate States" to cover up; but to these will be added next year the villainies of the great fraud-which leads logically and irresistibly, on the principle of

Their lay out, to use an expressive vulgarsm, is about this: Grant is to be nominated it may be by a hurrah, if Blaine gives over the contest as hopeless, or it may be by the votes of solid phalanxes of delegates put in place by the various Rings concerned, and voting like machines, or by the votes of delegates bought up and paid for in hard cash. At all events he wil e nominated, unless Blaine overthrows him in fair battle, and he will accept any kind of a nomination. All talk about his requiring it to be unanimous is dust in the eyes of the people He seeks the office and cares very little how he gets it.

self-defence, to another fraud in order to secure

mmunity for the first one.

But can he be elected? The conspirators de not expect him to be elected. They would, in fact, be rather disappointed if he should be fairly and peacefully chosen. They want him to come in under circumstances that will give some color of necessity to their scheme of strong government," which they intend shall issue in practical imperialism. A disturbance or a serious snarl in 1881 would serve as an

"strong government," which they intend shall issue in practical imperialism. A disturbance or a serious snarl in 1881 would serve as another excuse for a military election in 1884, or, better still, for Grant to hold ever without that expensive formality. They know Grant is unpopular; that he could not carry Massachusety, that he could not carry Massachusetts; that his candidacy would make even Pennsylvania doubtful on a vote of the people, and that it would carry Indiana. Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin over in soild column to the Democrats. They comprehend fully the extent of the Liberal and German opposition, as well as that of the anti-third term, anti-Ring, and antimachine Republicans. But they are not staggered by it, for they do not expect to need their support. They will wait until the last moment, and then in all those States where they have both the Governor and the Legislature they will call the Legislatures together, and, in the language of the Constitution, "appoint electors' to suit themselves.

There, says our Democratic friend, we have them; the two Houses must determine the validity of those votes, and rival colleges of electors will be set up in those States. But there is no safety in this, and those who harbor the notion will be working distributed by the constitutional power of directing the annohitment, and no matter how unjustifiable and revolutionary the proceeding, it can be had under all the forms of law, and the elections held and colleges organized without authority of the States and in spen violation of the Federal Constitution would count for just nothing at all. It would puzzle even a Democratic Congress to find a pretext for their admission under any circumstances, though the stake was the liberties of the people forwer. And here also comes in the appropriate and in the rotunda, or on the steps of the Capitol, or in the streets, the two Houses of the Capitol, or in the streets, the two Houses of the Capitol, or in the streets, the two Houses of the contrast for meeting any difficulty

Senators who were to follow his example were heard from whon the moment big with late arrived. And this time they will be handled even more rizidly under the stern discipline of Don Cameron.

The purse and the sword of the nation are in the bands of men who will not scruple to use them in such a cause. John Sherman the country knows tolerably well. What he would do is shown by what he has done. He will be no candidate when it appears that he can make a merit of getting out of the road, and be paid for it to the end of his days under the new order of the end of his days under the new order of the end of his days under the one candidate when it appears that he can make a merit of getting out of the road, and be paid for it to the end of his days under the new order of the end of his days under the new order of the sent and would say that a soldier can know nothing but his orders. If he were ordered to burn the capital, and make sure of burning along with it every member of Congress and every public record, he would execute the command to the letter. He despises popular government, at all events. He believes in authority and in the rule of the strong hand, sheridan the next in rank has had practice in upsetting governments and pitching Legislatures out of doors—and he would probably turn up in command of the District in case of trouble. They are all personally devoted to Grant, and indulae dreams of a brilliant imperial court, and a great standing army, under a ruler of congenial military tastes and habits.

All this will go forward under the supervision of Senator Don Cameron, whose little finger, let me tell you, is thicker than the loins of Zach Chandler. He will go strain to his end by the readiest means that offer. He never had a conscient one will be done with the first man the loins of Zach Chandler. He will go strain to his end by the readiest means that offer. He never had a conscient one will be done will be done will be a feel of the Strain to the readiest means that effect and if it had been deemed to

no more, no less.

In all this Mr. James G. Blaine will be left out. His cooperation will not be sought. Hayes dislikes him; Grant dislikes him; Conkiling hates him; Cameron hates him; and the Shermans tear and denounce him as an unprincipled domagogue. Blaine is essentially a man of the people; in a Democracy he must ever be

formidable, but under an empire there would be no future for him. If he stands by and sees this conspiracy wrought out to a successful conclusion, he simply resolves himself into a cipher and sinks into mere insignificance. Whether he means to fight or not nobody here is able to teil, and the hesitation and timidity of his friends indicate that he is somewhat demoralized in the face of so great a peril. But the heart of the Republican party is with him, and I really believe that he and he alone, has the power to avert the dangers visibly gathering over the republic. A single desistes sentence from his lips to the effect that he would, with all his marvellous skill and all his tremendous energy, oppose Grant at the Convention, and oppose him at the polls, not from any factious motive or any personal spite, but to save our liberties from strangulation, would conlet the conspiracy almost hopeless. But while he is enganed in a petty squabble up in Maine, States like Pennsylvania are being taken from him, and the great Republican host opposed to the third term, and the empire to which it tends, remains unmarshalled and leaderless. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Some of the Republican lenders are even more anxious for a

FOR THE RECORDER'S BENCH.

Republicans and Tammany Men Both Presenting Candidates for the Vacancy.

T'e Aldermen will meet to-day to elect a successor to the late Recorder Hackett. Tammany's candidate is said to be Frederick Smyth, who was defeated for the office by Recorder Hackett in 1875. The Republicans wish to put Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins into the place. The anti-Tammany Democracy's leaders have no cendidate. There are in the Board of Aldermen nine Tammany men, six Republicans, and seven anti-Tammany Democrats. As twelve votes are necessary to Democrats. As twelve votes are necessary to elect a Recorder, no candidate can be chosen by the votes of the Aldermen who belong to any one of the three parties. It was generally believed by the politicians on Monday that the Republican Aldermen would vote with their Tammany colleagues for Frederick Smyth. But on Monday evening the Republicans decided that they would vote for Daniel G. Rollins, and make no combination with Tammany on any basis other than the election of Mr. Rollins. They claim that the Republican party elected Recorder Hackett, and are therefore more entitled to his place than the Tammany men, who voted against him. The Tammany Merchen said yesterday that they should vote for Mr. Smyth, and would not consent to give the office to the Republicans. "The place belongs to Tammany," said one of them, and we hear to get it. If the Republicans at fairly, and do as much for us as we have done for them, they will vote for our man.

A Republican Alderman said: "We hold the winning cards. We shall stick to Mr. Rollins, and if the Tammany or the anti-Tammany Aldermen were with us we can elect him. But we don't care whether anybody is elected by the Aldermen were with us we can elect him. But we don't care whether anybody is elected by the Aldermen were with us we can elect him. But we don't care whether anybody is elected by the Aldermen were with us we can elect him. But we don't care whether anybody is cleated by the Aldermen were with us we can elect him. But we don't care whether anybody is cleated by the Aldermen were with us we can elect him. But we don't care whether anybody is cleated by the Aldermen were with us we can elected by the Aldermen were with the service of the Republican's only fear is that the Tammany Aldermen would of course, appoint Mr. Rollins."

The anti-Tammany Aldermen may unite on a candidate. It is said that the raction neanlidate. It is said that the raction neanlidate. It is said that the raction of the many and anti-Tammany Aldermen had no candidate yesterday. They said that elect a Recorder, no candidate can be chosen by the votes of the Aldermen who belong to any

CAPT. WILLIAMS'S BILL.

Who Shall Pay the Cost of the Cuptain's Defence in the Recent Trial?

Capt. Williams attended the meeting of the Police Board restorday, and handed a pa-per to Commissioner Wheeler, which was handed by the Commissioner to Chief Clerk Hawley to read. After reciting the circumstances connected with Capt. Williams's recent trial in the Court of General Sessions, the paper asks the Board either to pay the expenses of the trial or to ask the Board of Estimate and Appertionment to pay them. Affixed to the pa-per is the following bill:

Expenses inquered during the trial of Capt. Alexander.

8. Williams, on an indictiment found against him by the

rand Jury. Oct. 28, 1879, for assault and batter;

trace-during services to physicians. 150.

ach bire yeep of Matheon square thearnabers at General Sessions. Dographers at Police C. O. cidental expenses, sees, fares, &c. \$1.883 Commissioner French moved that, in accordance with Capt. Williams's desire, the application be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with a recommendation that it be pard from funds set aside for that purpose. Commissioner Voorhts said that Capt, Wil-liams should have employed either the Corpo-ration or the Police Beard Counsel, who are paid for the purpose, to defend him. Capt, Williams here said that the city paid the expenses of the trials of the Aidermen and Ex-cise Commissioners. Commissioner Wheeler voted "Aye" with Mr. French, the other two Commissioners voting in

reach, the other two Commissioners voting in be negative. The paper was then placed on Permission was given to individuals and corsorations whose premises are occupied by a number of persons to connect them by tele-traph wire with the pearest notice station, at heir own expense, so as to obtain assistance in

Was this Wholesale Bribery !

Goshen, N. Y., Dec. 29,-In Sullivan County Judge was defeated by the Greenback nominee, W. L. Thornton, who was endorsed by the Republicans an anti-Ring Bernerrata. The defeated candidate has take the matter into the course on the ground that dual Thorston's election was not legal, in account of briber undue influence. Ac. The Attories demartal has begu-ine silt, which, the defeated candidate's Friends say. e sait, which, the defeat of cambidate's friends any is indicably determine whether the pictures made by due Thoroton to take \$1.280 a year and give the bal-con this feet sainty to be hour first, were such vio-body of constitutions as with

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

Calvin Marsh - Have yourself examined by a reputa e idensities or at one of the induction potation. It you are of found to be play acadly bleabled apply to the yars agon at the Brookly Navy Yard and alone him you need. It will then give you an application for a pen in certification.

ton certaicate.

A. S.—In making a national ensign the length should be to the breadth, as that to 2—that is ty longor. A that is certained to should be by feetful breadth. The amon hand be by feetful breadth. The amon hand be by feetful type and the stars in the most should number 35. These gray be laid out to lines of termes, into one large star.

Swearing Off. Here at the threshold of the year, when swearing off be

Let all swear off, as heat they may, from their besetting Let every public man whose course the people's trust be-Swear off from greed and guile, and then swear on to bet For facile Haves no doubt it is eternally too late

Fo make atomement for the wrong that he has done the But many honest people yet his future, course may land. If he will swear that nevermore will be approve a fraud. Let Grant swear off ambition, for he knows the nation

To see him harnessed in the team of ring sters, snobs, and And let him swear that evil men no more shall use his

Let Concress aware to totally abstain from John and steals. And from the loldsy's interesents that grease the public

Let both the Bouse and Senate swear to keep their honor To guard the people's purse and to delend the people's right.

Let Schure and Hayt swear off from schemes that rob the poor and week; Let Sherman swear to aim at emis that honest men may

seck)
Let Conkling swear that he will hold the people's will in Let Blaine and Hamiliu swear to how before the written

Let all who rule and lead awear off from wrongful traps and tricks.

And swear to mingle honesty with party politics:

For owver since the alm; are sof ire dom learned to blaze Was there a greater need or lack of honest words and

The lines are strained and meked by a persistent enigh, the general strength wasted, and an incurrance complaint often established throuby for Jayme's Expectional is an effective records for counts and color-and secrets a breeferal effect on the pulmonary and broughtal organs.

SUNBEAMS.

...The war on the liquor bell punch in the Virginia Legislature may result in a repeal of the law.

The Pope's new journal, the Aurora,

which is to appear on the 1st of January, has already secured 3,000 subscribers. -On Fast Day, in Boston, a theatrical

company is to give five performances, one close after snother, between noon and midnight. -The Rev. Dr. Lorimer's church in Chicago has increased his calary from \$5,000 to \$0,000, and woted not to take any action as to his plantarium.

-A new play, produced in Chicago, was so but that half the audience went out before it was over, and the rest hissed so lond that the performers values at times could not be heard.

-A Boston magic healer has got ahead of competition in his line of practice. He places his hands over a broken or dislocated hone, and it no mediately re-mijusts itself—so he says.

-A St. Alban's wife, in reply to her husband's advertisement that he would pay no debts of her contracting, published a card expressing surprise that he had raised money enough to pay the advertising him. —Lotta, the actress, was a witness in a

St. Louis beweint. "What is your age " she was asked." People might not believe me if I told," she reptled, "for some say I cm forty-five." That was the only answer she would make. -Sir A. Galt, Canada's new Minister Resi-

dent in London, is son of the celebrated Scotch nevertish Probably the Australian colonies will now have a Cald-net representative in England, as they would die rather than be outdone by Canada. -Some Norwich drunkards got hold of a

former companion who, for eight months, had kept a piedge of total abstinence, induced him to drink and, when he was helpiessly intoxicated, paraded him through the streets, labelled "A horrible example." -In a recent speech, Mr. Rathbone, M. P. for Liverpool, ridiculed Lord Beaconsfield's hopefulviews of a return of prosperity, and said that his remarks at the

Lord May of a finner displayed an ignorance of commer-cial matters of which a Liverpool office boy would have -Dan Rice has carried the ways of the circus into his new business of evangelism. He uses let-ter headings on which a circus clown is gaudily pictured on a skeleton horse, add in red letters are the words:
"Den Bice's New Departure—A Jump from the Ring to
the Bostrum." Brother Moody says that Dan is not truly

converted, but Dan insists that he is. -It is significant of the miserable remuneration of commercial elects on the Continent of Europe that the chief enshier of Messra Konngswater, eminent ankers, who has just been sentenced to six years' ignprisonment for embezzling \$2,500, was remonerated with \$1,000 a year only, after twenty-six years service, and notwithstanding such confidence was reposed in him that

-Luther's wedding ring is on exhibition at the jeweller's. Herr Rothe, at Dusseldert. The ring, which bears the inscription, "Dr. Martino Lattiero Catherina von Bora, 18 June, 1825," is a work of censiderable art. On it is represented the Passion of our Lord, the cross and the body of Jesus forming the middle, surrounded by all the chief tools of the carpenter's craft,

a small ruby recalling the holy blood. -Matt Canning was for many years business manager for Janauschek, the actress. Last season she discovered that, through talse accounts, he had been cheating her out of \$40 to \$50 a night. The exposure so wrought upon him that he became insane, and is now said to be dying in Chicago. As no trace of the misa propriated money can be found, his friends argue that his mind was affected when he took it.

-At a performance of the cantata of "Esther" at Dalins, Texas, Absource was advised by somebody in the melicines not to "cut it too fat." The personator of the great Assyrian went to the footballs and said: "This is a reference show, and you'll have to be decount. I'm Adamses, just now, but after the show Pan Sam Turner; and it any duffer would like to cut it fat, then I'll give him a mighty lively welcome. -John and Caples Burgess, brothers, had

a violent quarrel at Camden Point, Mo., three years age and their mether, fearing that Caples would carry out threat of murder, induced John to find a new home at a distance. John made a visit at Camden, a few days ago, for the purpose of a reconsidation, but he predently took along a revolver. Thus, when Caples fired at him or sight, be was able to shoot his assight, to was able to shoot his assight dead.

—It is the intention of the Empress

Eugenie so to time her visit to Zilinbend that she may be on the spot where her son met his death on the anni-versary of that sad event, the 1st day of June. Licut Carey will not be detailed as her excert in that sad pil-grimage, but the duty will devolve upon Sir Evolyn Wood, for whom Prince Louis had conceived a great regard during the latter's short career in Zululand. -It seems a great stride from simple Mr.

to "his Grace the Duke," which Mr. Bentinck made lately on the death of his country, the Duke of Partland. He is a young officer of the Guards, aged 22, and gets about \$400,000 a year with his dukedom under the will of the late Duke's father. The great London property tround the Langham Hetal devolves on the late tinks' ophew. To be 22, an English Duke, and have \$400,00 a year seems a pretty good position in the work -Salvini is acting at the Ringtheatre in

Vienna, but the performances do not draw, partly be cause the Austrians do not understand. Italian, partly be cause the seats are too dear. The Ringtheatre is p years, most of whom have had to declare themselves bankropts. Patti and Nicolani, who will sing there next month, will not succeed; first, because the rest of the cast will be more rubbish, and, secondly, because seats will be at a fabulous rate-at least for Vicana.

-Apex, a North Carolina town, has lately buil a social sensation. Two colored persons having been juited in wedlock, a travelled duracy suggested that in good white society it was the custom to three asho-after the brids. The notion took immensely, and the ride departed amid a shower of shoes, one of which hitting her on the head like a bolt from a fill-chanch gun, knecked her squeless in the wagon. The groom thrushed the thrower, and Apex probably now books shoe throwing to be a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance.

-The London Economist says: "The Czar's life is, it is quite certain, menaced by a band of persons who count women in their ranks, who know how to employ the resources of modern science, who are very patient, and atterly unscrupalous. Like most of his predecessors, Alexander II. has become, in the innumers of his position, something of a myetic, and a good scal of a fatalist, and meets his danger with a certain melanchely esignation which, if not the highest courage, is a substitute for it." At all events, he can conside himself with the reflection that no monarch in record times had died by the assissin's band, however often assailed.

-Although James McCulley was pronounced by a jury the murderer of Charles Study, at Murietta, Pa., he persistently denied his guilt during the five years which he spent in prison, where he was senfor life, and just before dying he very solemnly protested his innocence. The murder was committed by years ago. Brady kept a small barroom, and was tourd deal in it one morning having been killed with a club. McCalley was a binniner, and had been seen drinking in the saloon late on the preceding night. There was blood and his clothes, too, and his boots fitted the imprints on the muddy floor. His counsel firmly believed from touscent but could not save him. Leonard Shield's died a few day age, after confessing himself the reel murderer.

-The condition of Italy just now is sad. The harvest was allogether deficient, the falling corn-on which a large part of the population mainly depends for food, wavaimost a total failure; the potatoes are dis-eased and very bail and dear, the classifiets, which are the classified of food in the hilly districts, were a poor rop; and now comes winter, unusually early and un usually severe, preventing all outdoor work. At Faculty there have been bread riots and the uninterview basis to be called out. At Havenna the bakers' have been called out. At Bayenna the bakers' have been sacked by bands of innerty peasants made like stenes have occurred, and in the pro-stripping for bread and employment. In Rome the number of beggars is very much on the increase.

-Affairs in Silesia are by no means improving. In a wood near Rybanck, where the tamine is worst, the loshes of eleven gypsics were found on the 8th of this month. They lay round the remains of a camp fire, having been frozen to death in their sleep or died of hunger. According to the Silvenia Brane much of the present suffering is due to absenteeism among the great andowners. Many properties are for the greater part of the year left to the care of agents, the owners only turn ing up at the hunting season. These agents are, of course, anxious to get as much out of their management as possible, and convey no uncomfortable gravances to the proprietors, who, if publishes are directly scatte them, are told they are exacterated, but the threery is southened

- Eastwell Park, the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh, is leased by him from the Earl of Winehillsea. It is a very communities maission, standing on the largest, and perhaps levels st, pack in southern Engined. In Northamptonchive Lord Winchiles as a neignificent old sear Koby Itali, once the home of the removed dancing Lord Korter Hattin, who this best suffered to become a rule, the only frathfully morted being tenshfed by pensants. Land Windhilles with! tologicas the prototype of Thirth ray's fram of the Series, his financies being so confort that a text to are used a chor-weman and their bushind got a some moment to obtain is a usual for 26 for were done. The restore end of in view to swell the administrative, where end is a time processing of two classes where we will then. The previous year Lord Wan below a filled who subsequently enlasted us a private, was sent in latter contempt in taking to in live of a section, in the a deld of £24, for horse time. Were his looked pitches the cotate might recover, as his grandson his visited son in deads would have a long in redemning an encombered linguish estate.